## Dimensional Analysis Worksheet 2

Name: $\qquad$ Period $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$
Use dimensional analysis (the "factor-label" method) to solve the following problems. Show all steps needed to convert from starting units to ending units. Indicate all relationships needed before setting up and solving the problem. Use any of the following relationships if needed:

| $1 \mathrm{mile}=1760 \mathrm{yds}$ | $16 \mathrm{oz}=1 \mathrm{lb}$ | $1 \mathrm{~L}=1.057 \mathrm{qts}$ | 1 day $=24$ hours |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{yd}=3 \mathrm{ft}$ | $2000 \mathrm{lbs}=1 \mathrm{ton}$ | $4 \mathrm{qts}=1 \mathrm{gal}$ | 1 hour $=60 \mathrm{mins}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{ft}=12 \mathrm{in}$ | $1 \mathrm{oz}=28.35 \mathrm{~g}$ | $32 \mathrm{oz}=1 \mathrm{qt}$ | $1 \mathrm{~min}=60 \mathrm{secs}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{mile}=1.6093 \mathrm{~km}$ | $1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.205 \mathrm{lbs}$ | $1 \mathrm{qt}=2 \mathrm{pts}$ |  |

1. A runner competed in a 5 -mile run. How many yards did she run?
2. In the Tour de France, cyclists ride $3,653.6 \mathrm{~km}$ in 20 days. How many miles do they go? [Hint: watch for unimportant information!]
3. After a nice meal, perhaps you'd finish it off with a pound ( 1.00 lb ) cake for dessert. What would the name of this cake be in grams?
4. In the US milk is sold by the gallon, while in Denmark it is sold by the liter. How many liters of milk would you need to equal one gallon?
5. If you go to school for 180 days each school year and each school day is 7 hours long, how many hours are spent in school in one school year?

## Metric Measurement Conversion

Instructions: Use the prefix conversion chart on page 2 of your reference packet to complete the following metric equalities.
$\qquad$

$$
\mathrm{kg}=
$$ g $\qquad$ $\mathrm{cm}=$ $\qquad$ m $\qquad$ $\mathrm{mm}=$ $\qquad$ m _ ms = $\qquad$ s

$\mathrm{km}=$ $\qquad$ m $\qquad$ $\mathrm{cL}=$ $\qquad$ L $\qquad$ $\mathrm{mg}=$ $\qquad$ g
$\mathrm{kL}=$ $\qquad$ L $\qquad$ $\mathrm{mg}=$ $\qquad$
$\square$ $\mathrm{mL}=$ $\qquad$ L $\qquad$ $\mathrm{Mg}=$ $\qquad$ g

Use the prefix conversions chart and dimensional analysis (don't simply "move the decimal point") to convert the measurements below as indicated. You can use scientific notation for very large or small numbers.

1) 40 mL to L
2) 5400 L to kL
3) 85 g to kg
4) 52 mg to g
5) 6300 m to km
6) 2.50 kg to g
7) $18,600 \mathrm{~g}$ to kg
8) 74 cm to mm *
9) 544 mL to L
10) 835 mg to $\mathrm{kg}^{*}$
11) 1.92 L to mL
12) 425 cm to m
